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REVIEW OF MOSSES WITH HAND-LENS AND MICROSCOPE.

BY JOHN M. HOLZINGER.

Part I of this work appeared in June of the present year. It is published by the author A. J. Grout, Ph. D., at 360 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, N. Y. It aims to be "a non-technical hand-book of the common mosses of the northwestern United States."

It is a pleasure to note at the outset that the paper, the printing, and the figures and plates, all, are excellent. In addition to numerous original figures many of the full-page illustrations for families and genera are reproduced from Bruch & Schimper's monumental work, *Bryologia Europaea*, and from Sullivan's *Icones*. The chapter on life history and structure is especially well illustrated with plates and figures reproduced from Schimper's "*Recherches sur les Mousses*." The illustrations of the glossary include numerous original additions to Dixon & Jameson's *Handbook of the British Mosses*, which is also followed in the system of classification adopted by the author. Since all of these works are either inaccessible to the majority of our moss students or else are too expensive, the reproduction of these illustrations is an especially valuable feature for all for whom this handbook is intended. These include not only all our moss students remote from the larger universities, the libraries and herbaria of which afford the best opportunities, but also all teachers of botany who, while they may not wish to take up bryology as a specialty, have yet offered them in this work the ready means of understanding this most fascinating group of plants somewhat more fully than the current general manuals of botany make possible. To them the excellent diagnostic characters of families and genera, drawn from the author's own working experience, will be a most welcome aid in distinguishing the more common genera.

The first part consists of eighty-six pages of printed matter and plates; the latter, like the smaller figures, are printed in with the text, and are paged continuously with the printed pages. The first forty-six pages take up in different chapters the discussion of classification principles, the collection of mosses, mounting, methods of manipulation in their study, life history and structure, and the illustrated glossary. The manual proper begins with page 47, the Key to the Families of Mosses occupying the next three pages. In the pages following the attempt is made to enumerate and describe all the mosses of the region covered. Doubtful or doubtfully identified forms have been advisedly omitted.

All in all, this is the best elementary manual of mosses in any language, considering both print and illustrations, it is certainly the first illustrated manual offered to our young American Bryologists. Two keys will be given at the end of the work, one for the fruiting mosses and the other for the sterile ones.

Winona, Minn.